Japanese Laid-open Patent

Publication Number:

Hei 4-178633

Publication Date:

June 25, 1992

Application Number:

Hei 2-306269

Filing Date:

November 14, 1990

Applicant:

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

Method of producing a semiconductor circuit

2. Claims

1. A method of producing a semiconductor circuit, characterized in that a first substrate, on which a circuit is formed through a first film or a first film and at least one layer of a second film, is bonded to a second substrate on a circuit formation side thereof, and then the first film is removed by etching to transfer the circuit onto the second substrate.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Field of the Industrial Application]

The present invention relates to a method of producing a semiconductor circuit, and more particularly to a method of producing a semiconductor circuit without limiting a substrate material.

[Prior Art]

Research and development of flat type display devices (displays) which are represented by liquid crystal displays (LCD), are a thin type, and have low consumption power have been made actively. For those displays, a substrate on which wirings are formed or an active matrix substrate on which active elements (amorphous Si thin film transistors [a-Si TFTs] or polycrystalline Si thin film transistors [poly-Si TFTs]) are formed in order to obtain a high display quality is required, and glass is generally used as a

material of a substrate on which a wiring or an active matrix is formed. However, there is a limitation to a heat resistant temperature in glass. Thus, a large limitation is placed on the formation of the wirings or the active elements. In other words, a heat resistant temperature of inexpensive glass is generally low and it cannot be prevented to contain alkali metal by which the active elements are adversely affected. Therefore, the development of an inexpensive glass substrate in which a contained impurity is small and a heat resistant temperature is high is required. However, the desired development of glass satisfying these requirements cannot be made. On the other hand, when the glass substrate is used, there is a problem in that a display cannot be folded small when the display is not used because of the rigidity thereof. Thus, the advent of a display using a flexible substrate which can be folded small when the display is not used is desired.

As a technique of eliminating the limitations of the substrate, a device transfer technique has been reported in International Electron Device Meeting (IEDM) in 1989 (K. Sumiyoshi, et al., "DEVICE LAYER TRANSFERRED POLY-SI TFT ARRAY FOR HIGH RESOLUTION LIQUID CRYSTAL PROJECTOR", IEDM89, p.165, 1989).

[Problems to be solved by the Invention]

The above-mentioned technique relates to the one in which an active matrix is manufactured on an Si substrate through an oxide film (SiO₂ film) and the substrate is then bonded to another substrate, and after that, the Si substrate is removed by a polishing process. In the polishing process, because a polishing rate of SiO₂ is smaller that that of Si, polishing can be stopped at a time when SiO₂ appears. As a result, a device formed on According to the the Si substrate can be transferred onto another substrate. above-mentioned report, the same process is used twice. The device is first transferred to another Si substrate and next transferred to a glass substrate. This is because it is prevented to invert the device, and it is not essential. In this method, an Si substrate having a high heat resistant temperature can be used as the substrate on which the active Thus, there is an advantage that a limitation related to a matrix is manufactured. manufacturing temperature in manufacturing the active matrix is small and a high performance TFT can be manufactured at a high temperature. However, because transfer is conducted using polishing, when the device is transferred to a flexible substrate having

no rigidity, there is an essential problem in that the Si substrate is deformed as the substrate becomes thinner by polishing, so that polishing cannot be uniformly conducted. Further, there is a problem in that a polishing machine with a high cost must be prepared.

An object of the present invention is to solve the above-mentioned problems and to provide a method of transferring a circuit without having a limitation to a substrate.

[Means for solving the Problem]

According to the present invention, a method of removing a film interposed between a circuit formed on a substrate and the substrate by etching is used. If an etching rate to the film is large and the film can be selectively removed with respect to the manufactured circuit, a device, and the substrate, the circuit and the device can be transferred.

Therefore, a method of producing a semiconductor circuit according to the present invention is characterized in that a first substrate, on which a circuit is formed through a first film or a first film and at least one layer of a second film, is bonded to a second substrate on a circuit formation side thereof, and then the first film is removed by etching to transfer the circuit onto the second substrate.

[Operation]

According to the present invention, a substrate having a high heat resistant temperature or a substrate which does not contain any substance by which a circuit is adversely affected can be used as a substrate on which a circuit is formed, so that limitations to the substrate can be reduced. In addition, when a circuit is transferred, polishing as in the prior is not required to be conducted. Thus, a polishing machine with a high cost is unnecessary. Even when the circuit is transferred to a flexible substrate having no rigidity, there is no problem in that the substrate is deformed.

[Embodiment]

Embodiment 1

Figs. 1(a) to 1(f) are step cross sectional views of a first embodiment of a method of producing a semiconductor circuit according to the present invention. In this

embodiment, there is shown an example in which an active matrix is formed as a circuit on a first substrate of Si having a diameter of, for example, 4 inches and the circuit is transferred onto a second substrate of polyethylene telephthalate (PET).

First, as shown in Fig. 1(a), a molybdenum film having a thickness of about 1 µm is deposited as a first film 12 on a first substrate 11 of Si. Next, as shown in (b), in order not to expose the molybdenum film 12 to an oxidizing atmosphere during the manufacturing process, an SiO₂ film is deposited as a second film 13, and then a TFT 17 using a-Si, a pixel electrode 18 of ITO (indium tin oxide), and a wiring of Al are formed by a general active matrix manufacturing method to manufacture an active matrix 14. Next, for example, an epoxy base adhesive 5 is applied onto the active matrix 14 as shown in (c), and a PET film as a second substrate 16 is bonded onto the circuit as shown in (d). After that, the substrate is immersed into a hydrogen peroxide solution to etch the molybdenum film 12 as shown in (e). At this time, an etching solution is heated in order to increase an etching rate. Thus, etching is progressed to completely remove the molybdenum film 12. Finally, when the first substrate 11 is completely separated as shown in (f), a semiconductor is completed.

Here, with respect to the reason why molybdenum is used for the first film 12, the molybdenum is weak to an oxidizing atmosphere, can be easily etching-removed by being immersed into a hydrogen peroxide solution, and has an extremely high selective etching property because the hydrogen peroxide solution does not etch materials used for manufacturing the active matrix, such as Si, SiO₂, Al, and ITO at all. In addition, the reason why the second film 13 is provided is because the molybdenum film 12 is not directly exposed to an oxidizing atmosphere in manufacturing the active matrix.

After that, this substrate (second substrate 16) and a counter substrate made of PET on which a counter electrode is formed are bonded to each other through a polymer dispersed liquid crystal sandwiched therebetween to complete a display. When this display is displayed, it is confirmed that display properties equivalent to those formed on a glass substrate are obtained. In addition, it is found that this display has a flexible property and can resist bending. Thus, a display which can be folded small when the display is not used can be realized.

Embodiment 2

Instead of the molybdenum film 12 in Embodiment 1, a molybdenum film obtained by sputtering using a gas containing oxygen when the molybdenum film is formed is used. Thus, the molybdenum film contains oxygen at a high concentration. The molybdenum film containing oxygen at a high concentration has a larger etching rate than that of a molybdenum film with respect to a hydrogen peroxide solution. Processes after that are the same as in Embodiment 1. As a result, there is an effect in which the removal of the molybdenum film in Fig. 1(e) is made at an extremely high rate. Properties and the like are completely the same.

Embodiment 3

As the first film 12 in Embodiment 1, a CaF₂ (calcium fluoride) film is used instead of the molybdenum film. This material can be epitaxial-grown on a single crystalline Si substrate. In addition, an Si can be epitaxial-grown on the CaF₂. In this embodiment, the epitaxial-grown Si film is used as an active layer of a TFT and an active matrix is manufactured. The active matrix is bonded to a PET film as a second substrate, and CaF₂ is removed using diluted fluoric acid. CaF₂ can be easily etched with diluted fluoric acid. Thus, the active matrix can be transferred to the second substrate as in Embodiments 1 and 2. In this embodiment, the second film 13 (SiO₂ film) is not formed. Processes after that are the same as in Embodiment 1 and a display is manufactured. As a result, it is confirmed that display properties are obtained.

Embodiment 4

Fig. 2(a) shows a fourth embodiment of the present invention and Fig. 2(b) is a part enlarged cross sectional view in Fig. 2(a). According to the method described in Embodiment 1, a large number of Si substrates are used as first substrates 41, an active matrix is manufactured on each substrate, and the substrates 41 are bonded onto a second substrate 42 of PET as shown in Fig. 2(a). After that, the active matrixes are transferred onto the second substrate 42 as in Embodiment 1. After that, as shown in Fig. 2(b), through holes 43 are formed by a photo process, and then a metallic film is deposited and a metal wiring 44 connecting among the respective active matrixes is formed by a photo

process. As a result, a large area active matrix in which the respective active matrixes are connected can be completed.

After that, this substrate (second substrate 42) and a counter substrate made of PET on which a counter electrode is formed are bonded to each other through a polymer dispersed liquid crystal sandwiched therebetween to complete a display. When this display is displayed, it is confirmed that display properties are obtained.

Because the through holes 43 and the wiring 44 are formed at low temperatures, they can be formed even on a substrate such as the PET substrate (42) with a low heat resistant temperature without causing a problem. In addition, the formation of the wiring is possible even by screen-printing.

As described above-mentioned, when the circuits are separately formed and transferred onto the large area substrate, a large scale circuit can be easily produced on the large area substrate. In this case, the separated circuits can be screened by an individual test before the circuits are bonded to the large area substrate and only good items can be transferred thereto. Thus, the manufacturing yield of the large scale circuit can be improved.

Embodiment 5

Fig. 3 shows a fifth embodiment of the present invention. According to the same method as described in Embodiment 1, Si substrates are used as first substrates 51, driver circuits 53 for an active matrix each of which are composed of a shift resistor are formed thereon using poly-Si TFTs, and the substrates 51 are bonded to a second substrate 52 of glass on which an active matrix 54 using a-Si TFTs is formed as shown in Fig. 3. Next, the driver circuits are transferred to the second substrate 52 as in Embodiment 1. After that, the driver circuits 53 and the active matrix are connected with one another by the same method as in Embodiment 4. When circuit operation is tested, it is confirmed that signals from the driver circuits are transferred to the active matrix 54. As in Embodiment, a display is completed and display operation can be confirmed.

Embodiment 6

Fig. 4 shows a sixth embodiment of the present invention. According to the same

method as described in Embodiment 1, Si substrates are used as first substrates, an n-channel TFT 61 made of poly-Si is formed on the Si substrate, and similarly a p-channel TFT 62 is formed on another Si substrate. The substrates are transferred to a second substrate 63 of glass as shown in Fig. 4 and connected with each other to compose a complementary MOS (CMOS) circuit by the method in Embodiment 4. When this circuit is tested, CMOS operation can be confirmed.

Thus, when the CMOS circuit in which a process is complicated when the circuit is manufactured according to a series of steps is divided into an n-channel portion and a p-channel portion and the portions are formed and transferred to compose the circuit, the process can be simplified.

As described above-mentioned, according to the above-mentioned respective embodiments, a circuit having a high heat resistant temperature or a substrate which does not contain any substance by which the circuit is adversely affected can be used as a substrate on which a circuit is formed, so that limitations to the substrate can be reduced. In addition, when a circuit is transferred, polishing as in the prior art is not required to be conducted. Thus, a polishing machine with a high cost is unnecessary and a cost reduction can be achieved. Even when the circuit is transferred to a flexible substrate having no rigidity, there is no problem in that the substrate is deformed.

The spirit of the present invention is that a first film which can be easily removed by etching is formed on a first substrate, a circuit is formed thereon, then the substrate is bonded to a second substrate, and then the first film is removed to transfer the circuit onto the second substrate. The second film is to prevent the first film from being damaged in manufacturing the circuit. Thus, it is needless to say that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the present invention. In the above-mentioned embodiments, for example, the a-Si TFT, the poly-Si TFT, the active matrix using the epitaxial-grown Si film, and the driver circuit are indicated for the circuit. However, the circuit may be a circuit such as a data buffer circuit. As the second film, an SiN_x film or the like can be used in addition to the SiO₂ film. The adhesive is preferably selected according to a use and it is apparent that there is no limitation.

[Effects of the Invention]

As described above-mentioned, according to the present invention, the circuit can be transferred without using an expensive polishing machine, so that a cost reduction can be achieved. In addition, since the circuits are separately formed and transferred onto the large area substrate, a large scale circuit can be easily produced. At this time, the separated circuits can be screened by an individual test and only good items can be transferred thereto. Thus, the manufacturing yield of the large scale circuit can be improved. Further, when the CMOS circuit in which a process is complicated when the circuit is manufactured according to a series of steps is divided into an n-channel portion and a p-channel portion and the portions are formed and transferred to compose the circuit, the process can be simplified.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1(a) to 1(f) are step cross sectional views of a first embodiment of a method of producing a semiconductor circuit according to the present invention, Fig. 2(a) shows a fourth embodiment of the present invention, Fig. 2(b) is a part enlarged cross sectional view in Fig. 2(a), Fig. 3 shows a fifth embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 4 shows a sixth embodiment of the present invention.

11, 41, 51, 62: first substrate

12: first film

13: second film

14: active matrix

15: adhesive

16, 42, 52, 63: second substrate

61: n-channel TFT

62: p-channel TFT

FIG. 1

11: FIRST SUBSTRATE

12: FIRST FILM

13: SECOND FILM

14: ACTIVE MATRIX

15: **BOND**

16: SECOND SUBSTRATE

17: TFT

18: PIXEL ELECTRODE

FIG. 2

41: FIRST SUBSTRATE

42: SECOND SUBSTARTE

43: THROUGH HOLE

44: METAL WIRING

FIG. 3

51: FIRST SUBSTRATE

52: SECOND SUBSTRATE

53: DRIVER CIRCUIT

54: ACTIVE MATRIX

FIG. 4

61: N-CHANNEL TFT

62: P-CHANNEL TFT

63: SECOND SUBSTRATE

⑫公開特許公報(A) 平4-178633

| Solnt. Cl. 5 | 識別記号 | 庁内整理番号 | ❸公開 | 平成 4 年(1992) 6 月25日 |
|--------------|------|--------|---------|---------------------|
| G 02 F 1/136 | 500 | | L 29/78 | 3 1 1 A※ |
| H 01 L 27/12 | B | | : 未請求 : | 請求項の数 1 (全6頁) |

半導体回路の形成方法 ❷発明の名称 頭 平2-306269 ②特 願 平2(1990)11月14日 東京都千代田区内幸町1丁目1番6号 日本電信電話株式 @発 明 者 加藤 会社内 東京都千代田区内幸町1丁目1番6号 日本電信電話株式 中 沢 明 @発 会社内 東京都千代田区内幸町1丁目1番6号 日本電信電話株式 史 朗 田 ②発 会社内 東京都千代田区内幸町1丁目1番6号 日本電信電話株式 @発 明 会社内

東京都千代田区内幸町1丁目1番6号 日本電信電話株式会社 勿出 顕 人 弁理士 中村 純之助 個代 理 人 最終頁に続く

1. 発明の名称

半導体回路の形成方法

2. 特許請求の範囲

1.第1の膜、または第1の膜および少なくと も1層の第2の腹を介して回路を形成した第1の 基板を上記回路を形成した側で第2の基板に張り 合わせたのち、上記第1の膜をエッチングにより 除去することにより上記回路を上記第2の基板上 に転載することを特徴とする半導体回路の形成方

3 . 発明の詳細な説明

〔産業上の利用分野〕

本発明は半導体回路の形成方法に係り、特に、 基板の材質に制約のない半導体回路の形成方法に

〔従来の技術〕

被品ディスプレイ(LCD)に代表される奪型 で低消費電力の平面型表示装置(ディスプレイ) の研究開発が盛んである。これらのディスプレイ

では、配線が形成された基板、または高表示品質 を得るために、能動業子(アモルファスSi薄膜 トランジスタ [B-Si TFT] や多結晶 Si 薄膜トランジスタ [poly-Si TFT])を作 り込んだアクティブマトリクス基板が必要であり、 配線やアクティブマトリクスが形成される基板材 料にはガラスが用いられるのが一般的であった。 しかし、ガラスではその耐熱温度に制約があり、 上記配線や能動素子の製作に大きな制約を譲して いた。すなわち、安価なガラスの耐熱温度は概し て低く、また能動素子に悪影響を与えるアルカリ 金属の含有が避けられない。このため、不純物含 有が少なく、耐熱温度の高い安価なガラス基板の 開発が要請されているが、これらの要求を満たす ガラスの開発がままならない。一方、ガラス基板 を用いるとその配性のためディスプレイを未使用 時に小さく折り畳んでおくことができない問題が あった。したがって、未使用時には小さく折り畳 むことができるフレキシブル基板を用いたディス プレイの出現が特望されている。

基板の制約を取り除く技術としては、1989年のインターナショナル エレクトロン デバイスミーティング (International Electron Device Meeting (IEDM)) にデバイス 転載技術が観告されている (ケイ・スミヨシ(K. Sumiyoshi)他、「デバイス レイア トランスファード ポリーシリコン ティーエフティー アレイ フォー ハイ レゾルーション リキッド クリスタル プロジェクター("DEVICE LAYER TRANSFERED POLY-SiTFT ARRAY FOR HIGH RESOLUTION LIQUID CRYSTAL PROJECTOR")」、アイイーディーエム(IEDM)88, p.165, 1989)。

[発明が解決しようとする課題]

上記の技術はSi基板上に酸化膜(SiO.膜)を介してアクティブマトリクスを製作したのち、別の基板と張り合わせ、その後Si基板を研磨工程で除去するものである。研磨工程ではSiよりSiO.の研磨速度が小さいため、SiO.が現われたところで研磨を止めることができ、結果としてSi基板上に形成したデバイスを別の基板上に

いる。この膜のエッチング速度が大きく、製作した回路、デバイスや基板に対してこの膜を選択的に除去できれば回路、デバイスの転載が可能である。

すなわち、本発明の半導体回路の形成方法は、 第1の膜、または第1の膜および少なくとも1層 の第2の膜を介して回路を形成した第1の基板を 上記回路を形成した側で第2の基板に張り合わせ たのち、上記第1の膜をエッチングにより除去す ることにより上記回路を上記第2の基板上に転載 することを特徴とする。

(**4**年用)

本発明では、回路を形成する基板に耐熱温度が高い基板や、回路に悪影響を与える物質を含まない基板を用いることができ、基板の制約を少なくすることができる。また、回路を転載するのに、従来技術のように研磨を行わなくて済むので、コストの高い研磨装置が不用であり、かつ削性のないフレキシブル基板に転載しようとする場合も基板が変形する問題もない。

本発明の目的は、上記問題を解決し、基板に対する制約のない回路の転載方法を提供することにある。

[篠庭を解決するための手段]

本発明は、基板上に形成した回路と基板との間に介在させた膜をエッチングで除去する方法を用

〔寒施例〕

奥施例!

第1図(a)~(f)は、本発明の半導体回路の形成方法の第1の実施例の工程断面図である。本実施例では、例えば4インチ径のSiの第1の基板上に回路としてアクティブマトリクスを形成し、ポリエチレンテレフタレート(PET)の第2の基板上に転載した例を示す。

まず、第1回(a)に示すように、Siの第1の基板11上に第1の膜12としてモリブデン膜を約1μm堆積する。次いで、(b)に示すように、製作工程中にモリブデン膜12が酸化性雰囲気に曝されないよう、第2の譲13としてSiO。膜を堆積したのち、通常のアクティブマトリクス製作法でαーSiを用いたTFT17およびITO(酸化インジウム鍋)の画素電極18、A1の配線を形成し、アクティブマトリクス14を製作する。次いで、(c)に示すように、例えばエポキシ系の接着剤15をアクティブマトリクス14上に強布し、(d)に示すように第2の

板16としてPET膜を回路上に張り合わせる。その後、過酸化水素水中に投渡し、(e)に示すようにモリブデン膜12をエッチングする。このとき、エッチング速度を向上させるためエッチングを検は加熱した。このようにしてエッチングを進行させてモリブデン膜12を完全に除去し、最後に(f)に示すように第1の基板11が完全に離れれば完成する。

ここでモリブデンを第1の膜12に用いたのは 酸化性雰囲気に弱く、過酸化水素水への浸漬によ り容易にエッチング除去できること、過酸化水素 水はSi、Si〇。、A1、1T〇等アクティブ マトリクス製作に用いた材料を全くエッチングし ないため、きわめて高い選択エッチング性を有す るためである。また、第2の膜13を設けたのは、 モリブデン膜12がアクティブマトリクス製作時 に酸化性雰囲気に直接曝されないようにするため である。

こののち、この基板(第2の基板 16)と対向 電板を形成したPETからなる対向基板を高分子 成させた。このディスプレイを表示させたところ、ガラス基板上に形成したのと同等な表示特性が得られることを確認した。また、このディスプレイはフレキシブル性があり、通度な曲げには耐えられることが分かった。したがって、未使用時には小さく折り量むことができるディスプレイを実現することができる。
実施例 2

分散型被晶を挟んで盛り付け、ディスプレイを完

実施例1のモリブデン膜12の代わりにモリブ デン膜形成時に酸素を含有したガスでスパッタと たモリブデン膜を用いた。このため、モリブデン 膜は酸素を高濃度に含んでいる。酸素を高濃度に含んでいる。酸素を高濃度に含んでいる。酸素を高濃度に含かでいる。酸素を含まる。 含むモリブデン膜はモリブデン膜より過酸化水罨 次施例1と同様とした。この結果、第1回(e) でのモリブデン膜の除去がきわめて高速度に行われる効果があった。特性等は全く同じであった。

零瓶例3

実施例1の第1の膜12として、モリブデン膜

の代わりにCaF。(弗化カルシウム)膜を用いた。この材料は単結晶Si基板上にエピタキシャル成長させることができ、さらにCaF。上にSiをエピタキシャル成長させたSi膜をTFTの活性層として用いてアクティブできる膜をTFTの活性層として開発とした。CaF。はかまりでは、無数で容易にエッチングでき、実施例では、の音をでは、からでは、があると関係によび2と関係によりでは、第2の膜13に転載できた。本実施例では、第2の膜13に転載できた。本実施例では、第2の膜13に転載できた。本実施例では、第2の膜13に転載できた。本実施例では、第2の膜13に転載できた。本実施例では、第2の膜13に転載できた。本実施例では、第2の膜15に転載できた。本実施例では、第2の膜15に転載できた。本実施例では、第2の膜15に表示機能にしてディスプレイを製作した。その

実施例4

第2図(a)は、本発明の第4の実施例を示す 図、第2図(b)は、第2図(a)の要部拡大断 面図である。実施例1で述べた手法で多数のSi 基板を第1の基板41としてその上にアクティブ マトリクスを製作し、これらを第2図(a)に示 すようにPETの第2の基板42上に張り合わせた。その後、実施例1と同様にしてアクティブマトリクスを第2の基板上42に転載した。その後、第2図(b)に示すように、フォトプロセスによりスルーホール43を関ロし、その後金属膜を地積し、フォトプロセスを用いて各アクティブマトリクスを接続した大面積のアクティブマトリクスを完成できた。

こののち、この基板(第2の基板42)と対向 電極を形成したPETからなる対向基板を高分子 分散型液晶を挟んで張り付け、ディスプレイを完 成させた。このディスプレイを表示させたところ、 表示特性が得られることを確認した。

スルーホール43と配線44の形成は低温で行えるため、PET基板(42)のような耐熱温度の低い基板上でも問題なく行うことができた。また、配線の形成はスクリーン印刷でも可能であった。

このように、回路を分割して形成し、それらを

大面段基板上に転載することにより、容易に大面 積基板上に大規模な回路を形成できる。この場合、 分割された回路は大面積基板に張り合わせる前に 個別の試験により選別でき、良品のみを転載する ことができるので、大規模回路の製造歩留まりを 上げることができる。

実施例 5

磨を行わなくて済むので、コストの高い研磨装置が不用であり、低コスト化を達成でき、かつ剛性のないフレキシブル基板に転載しようとする場合も基板が変形する問題もない。

本発明の主旨は、容易にエッチング除去できる 第1の膜を第1の基板上に形成し、その上に回路 を形成したのち、第2の基板と張り合わせたのち、 第1の膜を除去することにより、回路を第2の基 板上に転載することである。第2の膜は第1の膜 が回路製作時に損傷を受けるのを防止するもので ある。したがって、本発明の主旨を逸脱しない限 りにおいて種々の変更が可能なことは言うまでも なく、上記実施例において、例えば回路としてa -Si TFT、poly-Si TFTやエピタキシ ヤル成長させたSi膜を用いたアクティブマトリ クス、駆動回路を示したが、データパッファ回路 等の回路であってもよい。第2の葉については SiO, 膜の他にSiN×膜等を用いることができ る。接着剤は用途によって選べばよく、何等の郁 限もないことは明らかである。

ディスプレイを完成させ、表示動作が確認できた。 実施例 6

以上説明したように、上記各実施例では、回路を形成する基板に耐熱温度が高い基板や、回路に 悪影響を与える物質を含まない基板を用いることができ、基板の制約を少なくすることができる。 また、回路を転載するのに、従来技術のように研

[発明の効果]

4. 図面の簡単な説明

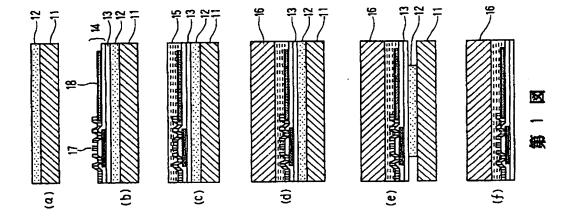
第1図(a)~(f)は、本発明の半導体回路の形成方法の第1の実施例の工程断面図、第2図(a)は、本発明の第4の実施例を示す図、第2図(b)は、第2図(a)の要部拡大断面図、第3図は、本発明の第5の実施例を示す図、第4図は、本発明の第6の実施例を示す図である。

特開平4-178633 (5)

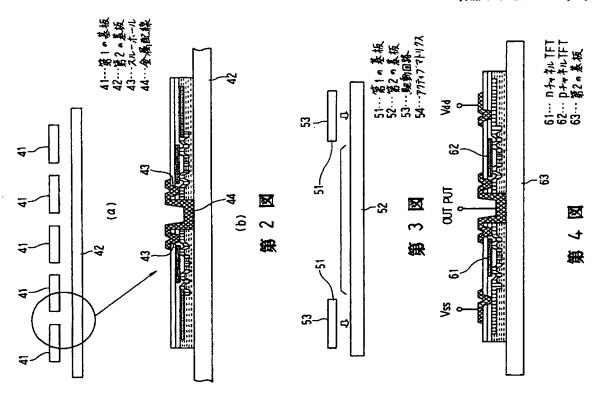
- 11、41、51、62…第1の基板
- 12…第1の膜
- 13…第2の膜
- 14…アクティブマトリクス
- 15…接着剤
- 1 6、4 2、5 2、63…第2の基板
- 6 1 ··· n チャネルTFT
- 6 2 ··· p チャネルTFT

特許出顧人 日本電信電話株式会社 代理人弁理士 中村 純 之 助





特開平 4-178633 (6)



第1頁の続き

@Int. Cl. 5

識別配号

庁内整理番号

H 01 L 29/784

@発明者 酒芹井

重 信

東京都千代田区内幸町1丁目1番6号 日本電信電話株式 会社内

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

| ☐ BLACK BORDERS |
|---|
| ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES |
| FADED TEXT OR DRAWING |
| ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING |
| ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES |
| ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS |
| ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS |
| ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT |
| ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY |
| Потикр. |

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.